



THE
OFFICIAL
ORGAN
OF THE

Library Assistants' Association.

Vol. 2.

AUGUST, 1900.



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SOME COTGREAVE LIBRARY AIDS. A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

THE INDICATOR.

"Library Construction, Architecture, Fittings, and Furniture." By F. J. BURGOYNE. 1897.

"The Cotgreave Indicator is that in use in the majority of the British Free Libraries."

"The Free Library: Its History and Present Condition." By J. J. OGLE. 1897.

"The Recording Indicator is almost certainly the invention of Mr. A. Cotgreave (Public Libraries, West Ham, London, E.), and is that most largely used."*

"THE SCOTSMAN."

"All the London Free Public Libraries (which use indicators except one), have adopted the Cotgreave System, which has been found to work well."†

N.B.—See also "Greater London," by E. Walford, M.A., F.S.A. (page 360); "Methods of Social Reform," by Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D.; "Public Libraries," by T. Greenwood, F.R.G.S.; &c., &c.

* As a matter of fact it will be found in about nine-tenths of the Libraries using indicators. Over 300 Institutions are now using it.

† Sixty-two Public Libraries in London and the Metropolitan area are using it.

MAGAZINE RACKS.

"FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WANDSWORTH.

The Cotgreave Magazine Rack has been in use in the news-room here since the opening of the Library. I can unhesitatingly speak of its value, for it greatly tends to keep the tables tidy. Being so compact it takes up little room, and a reader can see at a glance the periodical he wishes to read."

C. T. DAVIS, Secretary and Librarian."

* The Cotgreave Racks are in use at some 50 Libraries and Literary Institutions, from which similar testimonials have been received.

NEARLY READY.

THE CONTENTS-SUBJECT INDEX,

TO GENERAL AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Price to Subscribers, 7s. 6d. Price when published, 10s. 6d.

(800 copies have already been subscribed for.—See List).

"DAILY NEWS."

"A 'Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature' would, if properly done, be a great time-saving machine. Such a work is being undertaken by Mr. A. Cotgreave. The first part, which is now before us, is distinctly promising. It will be helpful to many students and readers."

"DUBLIN REVIEW."

"The Editor of the 'DUBLIN REVIEW' (Canon Moyes), desires me to thank you for the specimen of the 'Contents-Subject Index,' and to say that he has formed a high opinion of it, in fact he has already found it useful."

T. W. HUNTER, Librarian, Archbishop's House, Westminster.

Similar expressions of opinion have been received from a large number of leading journals, and from many well-known English and American Librarians.

N.B.—The Contents-Subject Index will be supplied to all Library Assistants at the reduced price of 5s., if applied for before publication.

Full particulars of the above and also of other Library Aids sent upon application



THE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

FOUNDED 1895. FIFTH SESSION. YEAR 1899-1900.

Members are requested to carefully read the announcements appearing on this page, as no further intimation of meetings and other arrangements may be expected unless special circumstances require the same.

SUMMER PROGRAMME.

A SOCIABLE EXCURSION TO RICHMOND.

It is proposed to make a sociable excursion by boat to Kew on a Wednesday afternoon in August, there to view the Gardens, and proceed to Richmond for ten. There would be an excellent opportunity to indulge in rowing, and the return journey could be made by steamboat from Kew Bridge, or by train from Richmond. The return fare by boat to Kew would be about 1s. 6d., the last boat leaving for London at 7 p.m. The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive a postcard from members and friends desiring to join the party, and he will notify the date and other arrangements by post.

VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

During September it is expected that a visit will be made to Westminster Abbey, and it is hoped that the services of the Rev. the Precentor, as guide, will be offered to us. We could not obtain more efficient leadership than this, and a very complete view of the venerable and fascinating monument of the illustrious dead will be the result. The date and further particulars will be announced in the September number.

JULY MEETING.

The first summer meeting this year was held at the Hammersmith Public Libraries on Wednesday, July 4th, when Mr. and Mrs. Martin received the visitors at the Central Library, Ravenscourt Park. After partaking of refreshments the party was conducted round the various departments, which, housed in this mansion of the Restoration period, possess architectural and decorative attractions but rarely found in connection with a Public Library. The wood-panelled hall, staircase, and landing, and the beautiful mouldings and carvings of the ceiling, fireplace and walls, of the delightful Reading Room, are perhaps the most obvious of the interior charms of a building whose exterior offers no point specially worthy of remark, save its surrounding picturesque park. The Reference Library is shelved in the cases of the private library of the former owner, and yielded various treasures to the inspection of the curious. A selection from a fine collection of bookplates belonging to Mr. Martin, formed not the least interesting item of the series shown.

A visit to the Parish Church followed, but a description of the many points of interest to which our attention was here directed, would deserve a separate article; the pulpit, carved by Grinling Gibbons, being a particular subject of observation.

The party then proceeded to the Shepherds Bush Branch, where several other friends joined it, and after a survey of this admirably

designed and fitted Library, Mr. Martin favoured the meeting with a selection of extracts from a lengthy paper on "Some Literary and Artistic Associations of Hammersmith," which forms a model that may be followed in working up the interesting features of any parish. During the walk from "Ravenscourt" to Shepherds Bush, Kelmscott House, the Doves Bindery, the residence of Sir W. B. Richmond, and many other features of great interest were seen.

A sketch of the history of the Libraries, with illustrations, will be found elsewhere in this number of the journal, together with Mr. Martin's paper in a condensed form.

N.W. BRANCH.

The Committee regret that, owing to the number of members away at the time fixed for the July meeting, they were unable to avail themselves of Mr. Guppy's kindness in placing an evening at their disposal to visit the John Rylands Library. With that gentleman's permission, however, they hope to have that pleasure some evening during the autumn.

P. D. GORDON,
Hon. Sec.

The next meeting will be held in the Reference Library, King Street, Manchester, on Wednesday, August 22nd, at 8 p.m. A discussion on "Open Access" will be opened by the Chairman. Presentation to the Hon. President.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN OF KIMBERLEY.

We are enabled this month to reproduce the portrait of Mr. B. L. Dyer, formerly Hon. Sec. of the L.A.A., and Hon. Editor of this journal, who sails on the 4th August to take up his duties as Librarian of the large and important public library of Kimberley, Griqualand West, South Africa.

Born at Dumbleton, near Evesham, in 1868, the youngest son of Mr. Samuel Dyer, author of "A Common Sense Method of Double-entry Bookkeeping on First Principles," he was educated mainly at the Whitechapel Foundation School, and King's College, London. Appointed to a junior clerkship in the War Office, he came under the influence of Canon Barnett, and became a student at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, and on the opening of the library there accepted the assistantship. With Mr. Frederick Rogers he was instrumental in founding the Elizabethan Literary Society, of which he was the first Hon. Sec. On leaving Toynbee he was for awhile interested in a commercial library, but in 1888 was appointed a junior assistant in the then newly-established Kensington Public Libraries. A year later he became a sub-librarian, and was placed in charge of the Brompton Branch, of which in 1894 was issued the first catalogue, edited by the Chief Librarian.

Of Mr. Dyer's keen enthusiasm as an educationist, and the excellent training that his assistants received, no better evidence were possible than the fact that young men who started their professional career under him, occupy positions not unimportant in several public and private London libraries.





In 1891, at St. Jude's, Whitechapel, he married Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Campden Hill and Bayswater. Those who have attended the meetings will not easily forget how much has been done to promote sociability by the joint efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer.

Mr. Dyer's work for the L.A.A., and his energy in founding this journal, are all too fresh in our memories, to be more than referred to here, but as must have been obvious from the commencement of the "Assistant," it was no 'prentice hand that guided the editorial pen. For some years contributions signed and unsigned, written by Mr. Dyer, have appeared in various journals, and it is an open secret that upon the appearance of a well-known organ of municipal opinion, Mr. Dyer declined to join its staff, as he still more lately declined to accept a post in a London publishing house. That he devoted so much of his energies so long to the L.A.A., is our good fortune, and it is not surprising that his essay on "How best to increase the usefulness of the L.A.A.," should have been premiated in the recent "Cotgroave 1900" competition.

Fortunate as is this coincidence, it is yet more fortunate that one on whom fell so much of the heat and burden of the day, in the discussion of Trained *v.* Untrained Librarians, and who summarised the whole matter in "Manchester and after?" should be the first trained assistant to proceed from England to a librarianship in the Colonies. We heartily congratulate him upon his success, and are sure that our readers will join with us in wishing him *bon voyage*.

HAMMERSMITH PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first gentleman to move in the establishment of a Public Library in Hammersmith was Mr. R. P. Edwards, the brother of the distinguished philanthropist Mr. J. Passmore Edwards. When Ravenscourt Park was dedicated to the public use in 1837, a question arose as to the best means of utilizing the mansion, and about the same time the desirability of adopting the Public Libraries Acts was mooted.

Mr. Edwards convened a meeting of gentlemen at his residence on October 19th, 1837, when a Committee was formed to carry forward the movement, and one of their number undertook to move at the next meeting of the Vestry, "that the Clerk be instructed to ascertain whether the Metropolitan Board of Works would grant the use of 'Ravenscourt' for Free Library purposes, and, if so, upon what conditions." Under Mr. Edwards's energetic Hon. Secretaryship, the Committee distributed much Public Library literature, and organized a large public meeting which unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the project. The entire local press assisted, and a strong requisition was presented to the Overseers, 1d. in the £ being the limit suggested for the rate, which then produced about £300 per annum.

The poll was taken on December 7, and resulted in 4670 votes for, and 2291 against, the adoption of the Acts.

The Commissioners were appointed at the next meeting of the Vestry, and after many months' delay succeeded in obtaining a lease of

"Ravenscourt" for twenty-one years at a rent of £10 per annum. Mr. S. Martin was appointed first Librarian, commencing his duties on 25th March, 1889. After considerable alterations the Reading Rooms were opened on August 12th.

A loan of £1500 was raised to purchase books, and Lord Avebury opened the Library on March 19th, 1890, the Lending Department containing 6870 volumes, the Reference Department 1640. There is a valuable collection of local books, views, and antiquities, including the original muster roll and minute book of the Loyal Hammersmith Volunteers, a corps formed in 1803.

The late Mr. William Morris generously presented several volumes of the Kelmscott Press books, and Mrs. Morris supplemented this gift after his death with three works from the same press, one of which, "Sidonia the Sorceress," is printed on vellum. These are exhibited in a handsome show-case on the spacious landing.

In 1891, the Commissioners were presented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Copyholders of the Manor of Fulham with a plot of land suitable for a Branch Library at Shepherds Bush. A scheme to build a Library with the aid of an additional rate of ½d. in the £ was defeated in 1891, and again in 1893. No further action was taken until 1894, when Mr. J. Passmore Edwards was approached with a statement of the facts. He decided to present a building, and, with this encouragement, the parishioners voted the additional ½d. in the £ by a majority of 2400. The donor laid the foundation stone on July 4th, 1895, and the building, designed by Mr. Maurice Adams, F.R.I.B.A., was opened by Lord Rosebery on June 25th, 1896. The special feature of the internal arrangement is the complete supervision of all the departments from the Librarian's counter by means of glazed screens. Medallion portraits of Charles Keene and Leigh Hunt, to whose memory the Library is dedicated, adorn the vestibule.

A branch Reading Room was opened in April, 1899, at College Park, the extreme northern border of the parish, in connection with a delivery station, and a small library of about 600 volumes has now been placed there.

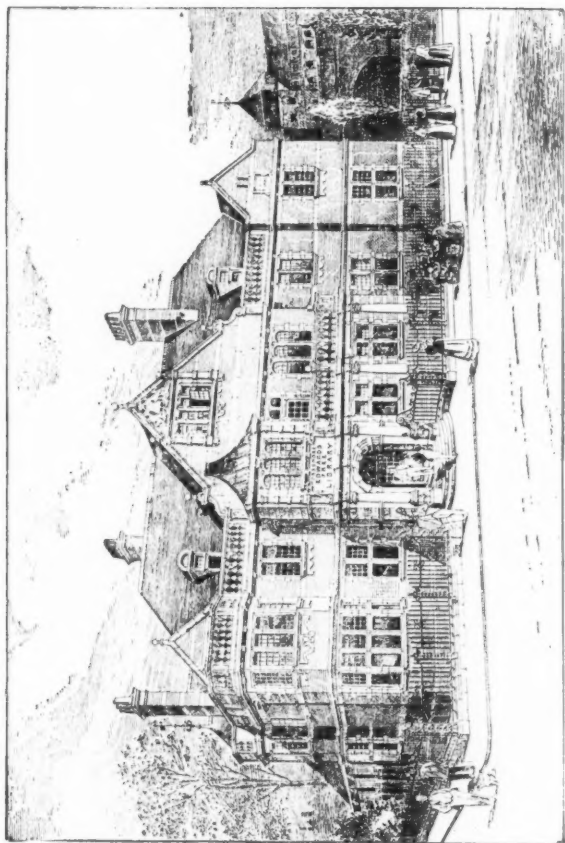
The total stock of books is about 26,000 volumes, and during the eleven years that books have been issued the number of volumes borrowed amounts to some 2,500,000.

"Ravenscourt" is a mansion of the Restoration period, pleasantly situated in the delightful park, and, in spite of the alterations necessary to adapt it for a Public Library, there is the charm which one naturally looks for still clinging to its ancient staircase and lovely reading room, and scarcely hidden by the prosaic utilitarianism of the stereotyped modern bookcases.

A study of the ground plan of the Branch Library will show a most convenient arrangement of the various departments, top lights being utilized for the Lending and Reference Departments, dormiers for the Reading Room, while a commodious residence is provided on the first floor over the front part of the building.



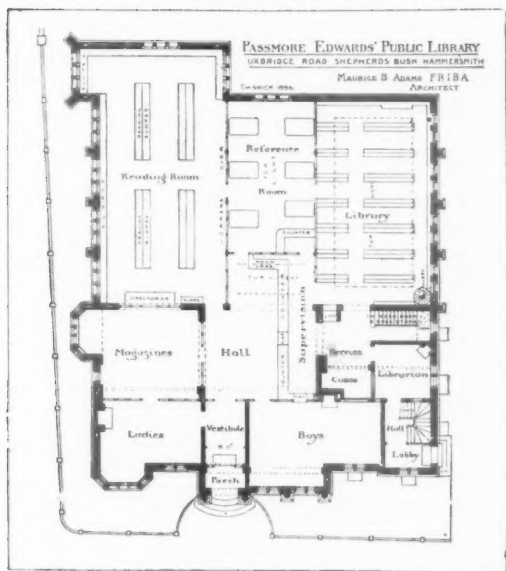
HAMMERSMITH CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.



PASSMORE EDWARDS LIBRARY, SHEPHERDS BUSH.



THE FOUNDER.



GROUND PLAN.



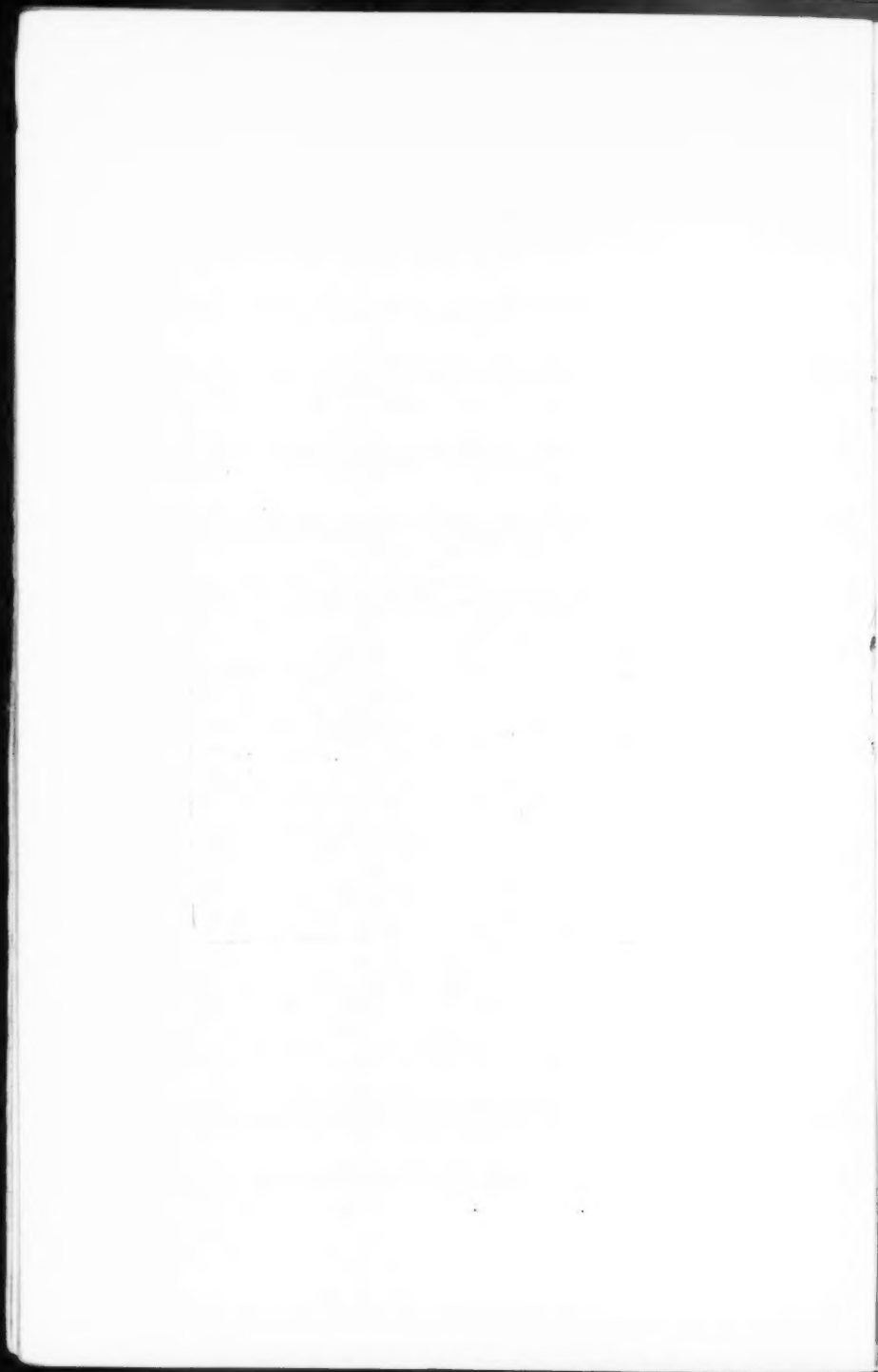
LEIGH HUNT.



MEMORIAL TABLET.



CHARLES KEENE.



SOME LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATIONS OF HAMMERSMITH.

BY SAMUEL MARTIN.

It may not be out of place to preface this article with a faint outline of the history of Ravenscourt Park, which can be traced from the possession of John Northwyck, Goldsmith, of London. In 1373 it was granted to the trustees of Alice Perrers, a celebrated lady of Edward III's Court; and afterwards belonged to Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London, who was impeached by Parliament for his loyalty to Charles I. In 1887 it was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works from the Scott family, who then owned it, for £58,600. Once 100 acres in extent this lovely park is now less than one-third of that size, but still retains more of its original character than most of our London open spaces.

Sir Samuel Morland (1625—1695) purchased a house on the Mall in 1684. Though not strictly literary, his scientific writings are numerous. Whitelocke describes him as "a very civil man, an excellent scholar, modest and respectful, perfect in the Latin tongue, an ingenious mechanist." Mathematics was his favourite pursuit, but he also rendered political services to the Parliamentarians, being sent in 1655 by Cromwell to remonstrate with the Duke of Savoy, upon the cruelties inflicted upon the Waldenses. Whilst in Geneva he collected material for a history of this remarkable sect, published in 1658, a copy of which was sold for six guineas some years ago. Sir Richard Willis's plot led Morland to side with Charles II., who created him a baronet. He obtained a pension of £500 a year in 1661, but his embarrassments obliged him to sell it, and he returned to mechanical work as a means of livelihood. The king granted him an annuity of £300 in 1672, in consideration of maintaining in repair a certain printing press at his residence, where the King often visited him. His inventions include the speaking trumpet, drum capstan, arithmetical machines, pumps and other engines, and an improvement of Lucar's fire engine. He demonstrated the use of steam power, and from one of several medals in the British Museum, struck in Morland's honour, we learn that he had seriously considered steam as a prime mover in the propulsion of vessels. He published "A new method of Criptography," 1666; "Four Diagrams of Fortifications," 1672; "An instrument for Addition and Subtraction," 1672; "The Doctrine of Interest, Simple and Compound, Explained," 1679; "Poor Man's Dial," 1689; "Hydrostatics, or Instructions concerning Waterworks," 1697. George Morland, the painter, was a lineal descendant, and, though not a resident in the parish, was married at Hammersmith Church in 1786.

In a house by the river, formerly occupied by Katherine of Braganza, resided for several years the eminent and eccentric Dr. Radcliffe (1659—1714). His claim to mention here lies in his establishment of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford. He had so few books of any kind, that when Dr. Bathurst asked him in surprise, "Where his Library was," pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and a herbal, he replied, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's Library." The pleasantry and ready wit of his conversation perhaps contributed as much as his reputed professional skill, to his great success. He lost the favour of William III., when in 1699 the King, returning from Holland indisposed,

showed him his swollen ankles and said, "What think you of these?" "Why truly," replied the physician, "I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms." Most of Radcliffe's large fortune was devoted to public uses, £40000 of it being left to build a library at Oxford, and an endowment given providing £150 per annum for the librarian, £100 per annum for repairs, and £100 per annum for the purchase of books, and MSS., relating to the science of physic.

Below Hammersmith Bridge, Sir Nicholas Crispe, a staunch supporter of King Charles, built a mansion which has been inhabited by some interesting people. Prince Rupert bought it in 1683, and gave it to Margaret Hughes, an actress, who ruined him. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Bubb Dodington (Baron Melcombe), purchased and modernised the house, calling it "La Trappe." Dodington was credited by Horace Walpole with a humane, pathetic, and bold speech in the House of Commons, against the execution of Admiral Byng, but it would be difficult to follow the tortuous course of his political intrigues. Bubb Dodington was a patron of literature, and was rewarded by a mention in Pope's "Epilogue to the Satires," the dedication of Thomson's "Summer," in the "Seasons," and Young's "Third Satire," besides recognition from Fielding and Richard Bentley, and was himself a writer of occasional verse, and a wit. Dr. Johnson, however, did not accept his advances. In spite of a provision in his will that none of his papers but such as should do honour to his memory be published, his celebrated "Diary" saw the light in 1784. Besides throwing into high relief the peculiar character of its author it contains curious historical information in detail, relating to the period. His three houses were full of tasteless splendour, and his vast figure was usually arrayed in gorgeous brocades.

Another occupant of this mansion was the Margrave of Anspach, who sold his principality to the King of Prussia, purchased "La Trappe," and re-named it Brandenburg House. He married in October, 1791, the widow of the sixth Lord Craven who had died a month previously. Amongst other improvements to the house he erected a theatre, doubtless for the gratification of the Margravine, who was a well-known amateur actress and a playwright. The Margrave possessed a valuable and extensive library of English and foreign literature, as well as a large number of pictures by old and modern masters, and other valuable works of art. A stud of sixty horses formed part of a very large establishment. In 1789 the Margravine published her "Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople," and translated some French plays. Her first comedy, "Sonambule," an adaptation from the French, was printed at Strawberry Hill in 1778, followed in 1779 by "Modern anecdotes of the family of Kinvervan Kotsprachengatchdern," a caricature of German pomposity. The "Silver Tankard," a musical farce, was produced at the Haymarket in 1781, and the "Princess of Georgia" at Covent Garden in 1799, besides the "Yorkshire Ghost," "Puss in Boots," and other compositions at the private theatre. The Margrave died in 1806, at Speen, near Newbury, and his wife died at Naples in 1828.

The last, and perhaps most famous resident of the mansion, was the unfortunate Queen Caroline, who took possession on May 3rd, 1820. During the proceedings in the House of Lords, Hammersmith presented a very animated appearance on account of the number of deputations.

usually accompanied with bands and banners, that waited on the queen. Two men, who were killed when the Life Guards attempted to prevent the mob from escorting the royal remains through the City, were buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Hammersmith. Brandenburg House was razed to the ground in 1822.

Near by, until within a few years, stood Sussex House, once tenanted by Mrs. Billington, the famous actress and singer, afterwards by Captain Marryat, who probably wrote "Frank Mildmay" here.

The celebrated printer, author, and antiquary, John Bowyer Nichols, resided in a house called the "Chancellors," which stood on the site of Chancellors Road. He was part editor and a frequent contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and wrote several topographical works, besides superintending the publication of all the important county histories published during the first half of the century, such as Ormerod's "Cheshire," Lipscombe's "Bucks," etc.

Dr. Samuel Lee, the renowned orientalist, who, from carpenter's apprentice became Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and Canon of Bristol, lived in Fulham Lane, now Fulham Palace Road.

Dr. Charles Burney commenced his career as a classical critic in 1785, in the "Monthly Review." He opened a school at Fairlawn House, Hammersmith, in 1786, and subsequently became editor of the "London Magazine." During the latter years of his life he systematically collected a large and most valuable library, which, after his death, was purchased by the nation for £13,500 and deposited in the British Museum.

John Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, was born in Hammersmith, the son of a linen draper, and attended Burney's school. He gained high academical distinction at Cambridge and became Vice-Chancellor in his thirty-third year. He revived the study of the Fathers, the permanent value of his theological works being attested by a collected edition being published in 1888. He introduced vast improvements in his diocese of Lincoln, and died in 1853.

James Lee, the famous gardener, and correspondent and first translator of Linnæus into English had a nursery where now stands Olympia.

In Lee's nursery ground was a thatched cottage where Thomas Worlidge (1700-1766), miniaturist, portrait painter, and etcher, executed most of his best work. His chief published etchings are a volume of "Gems from the antique." His wife was gracefully complimented in the "Public Advertiser" for landscape in needlework as follows:—

At Worlidge's as late I saw
A female artist sketch and draw,
Now take a crayon, now a pencil,
Now thread a needle, strange utensil!
I hardly could believe my eyes,
To see hills, houses, steeples, rise,
While crewel, o'er the canvas drawn,
Became a river, or a lawn.
Thought I, it was not said through malice
That Worlidge was obliged to Pallas,

For sure such art can be displayed
 By none except the blue-eyed maid,
 To him the prude is tender-hearted !—
 The paintress from her easel started—
 Oh ! Sir, your servant. Pray sit down ;
 My husband's charmed you've come to town.—
 For, would you think it ? On my life
 'Twas all the while the artist's wife.

Cipriani, the celebrated painter and engraver, came to live in a house in Great Church Lane. He was chiefly known by his pen and ink drawings. His two nephews are said to have painted the altar-piece of the old Parish Church.

Philip James de Loutherbourg, an Alsatian (1740-1812), settled at 13, Hammersmith Terrace, in 1783. He obtained much success in the Paris Salon, and on coming to England his services were secured by Garrick as chief designer of scenery at Drury Lane Theatre. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1781. He afterwards devoted himself to mysticism, and claimed for himself and wife the power to heal disease by prayer and faith. His services were largely employed in book illustration, Macklin's "Bible," Bowyer's "History of England," Bell's "British Theatre," and similar works containing many of his plates and vignettes. In 1809 he published "Picturesque scenery of England and Wales," a series of engravings in aquatint.

Another eminent resident of Hammersmith Terrace was Arthur Murphy, author, actor, barrister, and journalist. For two years he published the "Gray's Inn Journal," wrote several plays including "The Apprentice," "All in the wrong," "The way to keep him," "The Grecian daughter," also a life of Garrick and essays on Fielding and Dr. Johnson, and a translation of Tacitus. He counted Johnson, Goldsmith, and Samuel Rogers amongst his friends.

Dr. Lardner, author, and editor of various philosophical works, amongst others the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" and the "Penny Cyclopædia," dwelt at Lawn Place, Shepherds Bush.

No. 3, Blomfield Villas, Uxbridge Road, was the last home of Charles Reade, and Charles Keene (of *Punch*) resided for a short time at White Cottage, Hammersmith Road, previously occupied by Mark Lemon. Cadby Hall, now Kensington Stores, occupied the site after the house was demolished. Keene came to live at 112, Hammersmith Road in 1871, and died there in 1891.

Leigh Hunt last lived at 7, Cornwall Road, since re-named Rowan Road.

About 1869 Dr. George MacDonald came to live at the Retreat, Upper Mall, and during the nine years spent there published many works.

In 1878 William Morris took up his residence at The Retreat, re-naming it Kelmscott House, and amongst the works he wrote here were: "Poems by the Way," "House of the Wolfings," "Roots of the Mountains," "Story of the Glittering Plain," "Wood beyond the World," and "News from Nowhere," which last contains a description

of some parts of Hammersmith. Here also the "Odyssey" of Homer was translated, and, in the workshop of one of the first electricians (Sir Francis Ronalds), Mr. Morris learnt tapestry weaving preparatory to its revival. From the famous hand-press, printed with his beautiful new types, issued the "Chaucer," sumptuously illustrated by Sir E. Burne-Jones, and many other works, numbering in all 59 volumes, and numerous pamphlets.

Close by is the Doves Bindery where is executed the magnificent artistic bookbinding of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson.

It is said that Turner went to Hammersmith to be near de Louthembourg, and in the open air painted some of his best pictures in a garden which ran down to the river.

The Rev. Canon Henry Twells, author of the beautiful hymn, "At even ere the sun was set," was first headmaster of the Godolphin School.

Amongst living names of present or past residents in Hammersmith, may be mentioned Sir W. B. Richmond, Walter Crane, Mr. Hayes, artist, and author of "A Kent Squire," Sir E. J. Poynter, Frank Brangwyn, F. G. Stephens, Mr. Hillingford, J. Maclaren Cobban, C. O. Murray, the famous etcher, and many others more or less distinguished in the world of art and letters.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CRIPPLEGATE.—The Governors of the Cripplegate Foundation Institute will shortly open a Branch Library at 69, Queen Street, near the Mansion House Station. It is intended to place a stock of 3000 volumes at this Branch, and in order to render the books at the Central Library available for the borrowers at the Branch a regular delivery will be established there.

EALING.—The Urban District Council is providing a Branch Library for West Ealing.

HORNSEY.—The Hornsey Public Libraries Committee have recently received from the Middlesex County Council the sum of £300 for the purchase of Technical Books. They have also received a grant of books in sheets to the value of £25 from the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

The Stroud Green Branch Library, of which plans appeared in the "Surveyor" of June 30th, is nearing completion, and the Committee have appointed the staff for this Branch.

KENSINGTON.—The name of Mr. Charles H. Waite, of the North Branch, is included amongst the list of successful candidates at the recent matriculation examination of London University.

PLUMSTEAD.—The Library Commissioners propose to borrow £9000 for the erection of a Branch Library in Cossage Road.

APPOINTMENTS.

BENSON, Mr. E. H., Assistant, Tottenham, to be Assistant, Cripple-gate Institute.

DUFF, Mr. D., Dundee Public Library, to be Librarian, Ayr.

HARRIS, Mr. W., Sub-Librarian, Hornsey, to be Librarian of the Stroud Green Branch.

JACKSON, Mr. W. H., M.A., Tutor, Keble College, Oxford, to be Radcliffe's Librarian.

SURETIES, Mr. H. G., Assistant, Hornsey, to be Sub-Librarian.

TAYLOR, Mr. W., Manchester Reference Library, to be Librarian, Sale.

WRIGHT, Mr. C. R., Barrow-in-Furness, to be Librarian, Accrington.

NEW MEMBERS.

SENIOR.—Mr. C. F. Rochester (*Acton*).

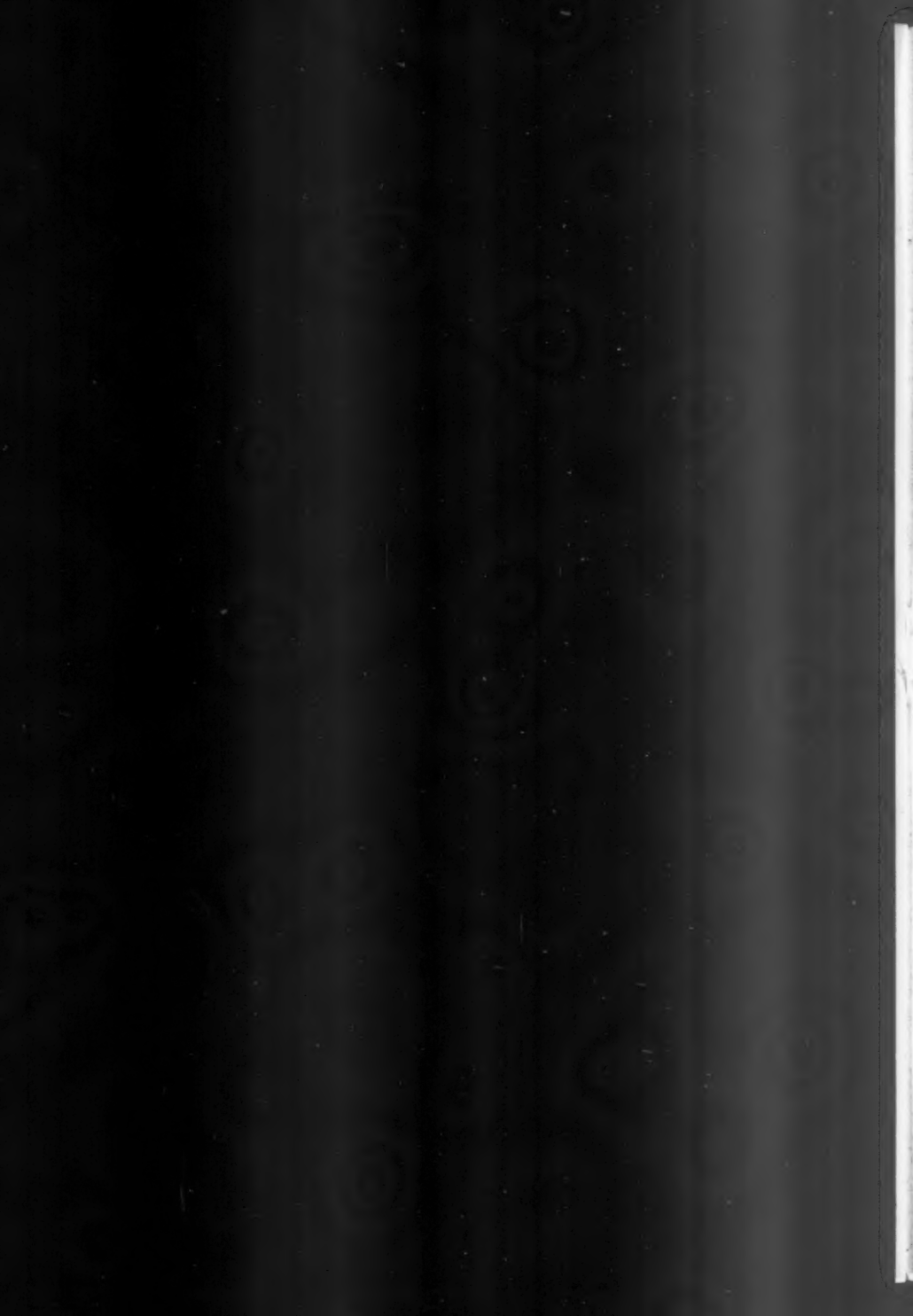
JUNIOR.—Messrs. C. H. Clinch (*Naling*) and B. J. Harper (*Whitechapel*).

NOTICES.

All communications relating to the Journal should be addressed to Mr. Henry Ogle, *Hon. Editor*, 60, Constantine Road, N.W.

All other communications relating to the Association should be addressed to Mr. J. W. Brown, *Hon. Sec.*, L.A.A., Public Library, Kingsland Road, N.E.





THE CARD CATALOGUE.



EVERY possessor of a library, no matter of how few volumes, recognises the desirability of keeping a proper record of it. This can only be done with perfect satisfaction by means of the card system, and the following are its chief advantages:—

- 1.—Strict alphabetical sequence can always be maintained.
- 2.—Books can be catalogued under author, title and subject, and arranged in the same index, cross references being made where necessary.
- 3.—When a volume is lent to a friend, a note to that effect can be entered on the card in a permanent or temporary way, and date of borrowing and return affixed.
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Printed by E. MITCHENER, at 25, Eversholt Street, N.W., and Published for the Library Assistants' Association, August 1st, 1900.

